



IDEAL PREPARATION GUIDE

Recommended Preparation for Anterior Teeth

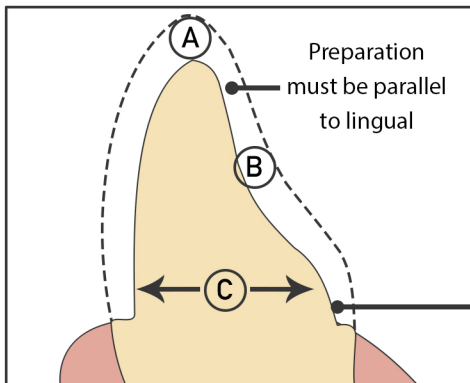
ZIRCONIA

- A. 1mm - 1.5mm occlusal reduction
- B. 1mm - 1.5mm circumferential reduction
- C. Buccal/lingual walls must be convergent

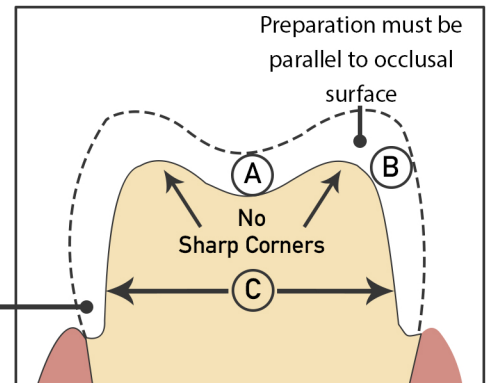
PFM

- A. 1.5mm - 2mm occlusal reduction
- B. 1.5mm - 2mm circumferential reduction
- C. 1mm reduction. Buccal/lingual walls must be convergent

0.8mm chamfer or rounded shoulder preferred (feather edge is acceptable)



Recommended Preparation for Posterior Teeth

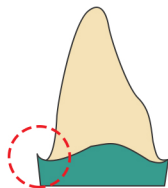


The ideal preparation should be smooth and have a chamfer or slight shoulder margin, with no sharp edges or irregular grooves.

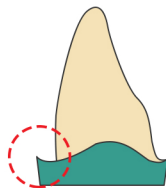
For best results, apply 1mm - 1.5mm occlusal reduction, 1.0mm - 1.5mm circumferential reduction and around 1.0mm reduction near the cervical region. Retentive elements, if required, should have a minimum radius of 0.5mm.

AVOID

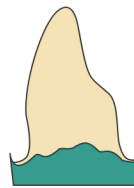
"J"-Shaped Margin



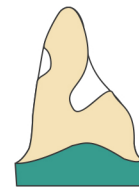
Square Shoulder



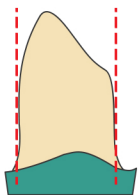
Rough Margin



Irregular Grooves

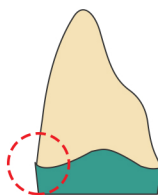


Parallel Sides



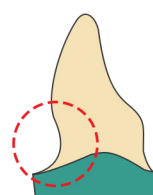
A proper cement space cannot be milled - the coping will either be too tight or too loose

Knife Edge



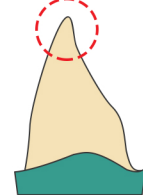
Mildly knife edged margin is possible but will increase the risk of coping failure

Undercut

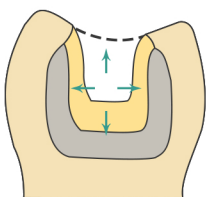


Undercuts and sharp edges are undesirable and need to be blocked out during production

Sharp Edge

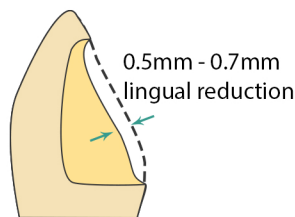


PFM or Zirconia Inlay/Onlay



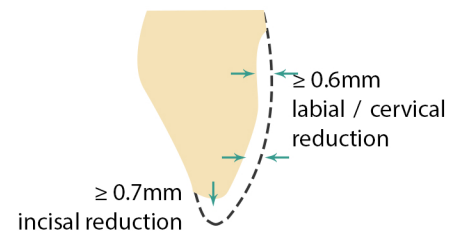
- 2mm - 4mm preparation depth
- ≥ 2 mm isthmus width
- 2° - 3° sidewall taper
- Proximal box should have diverging walls
- [Inlay Bridge] - must have sufficient space on the proximal for a 9mm² connector

PFM or Zirconia Maryland Bridge



- 0.5mm - 0.7mm lingual reduction
- Preparation in enamel instead of dentine
- 2mm proximal box. It is recommended to use a retentive element to provide strength such as a box, groove, ridge or pinhole
- Retentive element must have minimum radius of 0.5mm
- Circular preparation of wings is not possible

Zirconia Veneer



- ≥ 0.6 mm labial and cervical reduction
- ≥ 0.7 mm incisal reduction
- Incisal preparation margins must avoid areas of static or dynamic contact
- Allow an additional 0.2mm of reduction for best results. For additional masking capabilities and/or layering techniques, further reduction may be necessary